

Additionally, the Court may “accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). This Court may also “receive further evidence or recommit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.” *Id.*

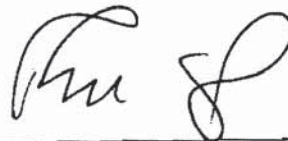
Discussion

After review of the record, the R&R, and Petitioner’s objections, the Court finds the Magistrate Judge applied sound legal principles to the facts of this case and therefore agrees with and wholly adopts the R&R as the order of the Court. In his motion, Petitioner asks the Court for an order restraining Respondent from harassing, intimidating, and interfering with his prosecution of this case. However, because these are challenges to the conditions of his confinement, Petitioner cannot seek this relief in the context of this § 2254 action. *See Dandar v. Krysevig*, 371 Fed. App’x 251 (3d Cir. 2010) (denying motion for injunction in § 2254 action). Rather, Petitioner should request this relief in a § 1983 action. *Id.*¹

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the Court agrees with and adopts the R&R as the order of the Court. (Dkt. No. 18). Accordingly, the Court denies Petitioner’s motion for a preliminary injunction and temporary restraining order. (Dkt. No. 14).

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.



Richard Mark Gergel
United States District Court Judge

January 8, 2014
Charleston, South Carolina

¹ The Court notes that Petitioner has in fact sought this same preliminary injunctive relief in the context of a § 1983 claim filed fifteen days before he filed this habeas petition. *Nesbitt v. S.C. Dep’t of Corr., et al.*, No. 0:13-cv-2456-RMG.